PLACER TIMES & TRANSCRIPT.

The Weekly Times & Transcript is Printed every Saturday Morning at $8 a Year--Daily Paper, One Year $16, Six Months $10, Three Months $5.

G. K. FITCH & CO. PUBLISHERS. SACRAMENTO CITY, JANUARY 1, 1852. L. PICKERING, G. K. FITCH, J. E. LAWRENCE, EDITORS.

FRONT VIEW OF SACRAMENTO CITY.

The above view was taken from the town of Washington, on the opposite side of the Sacramento River, and gives a very correct representation of a part of the front portion of the city, as it appeared six months ago. The steamer Senator, in the foreground, the Confidence, the West Point, and several others, afford but a very partial idea of the number of boats engaged in the river trade. There are not less than 40 steamers, of various sizes, plying on the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and several equal in size and elegance the first class boats on the Mississippi or Hudson The daily freight of the Senator, New World, Confidence, Wilson G. Hunt, and four or five others, ranges from fifty to three hundred tons. These, indeed, bring to this distributing depot, near two-thirds of the entire importations of California. Some storeships may also be seen in the engraving, lining the whole length of the Levee. The great variation in the height of the river during different seasons, make these an excellent substitute for permanent wharves. The small boats in the river are chiefly engaged in the salmon fishery which in the spring and summer gives profitable employment to a large number of people. As appropos to the present sketch, we condense the following facts from the "Sacramento City Directory," published by Mr. J. Horace Culver: "Prior to the founding of the city, schooners and other small craft had visited these parts, mainly for the purpose of procuring hides. The first square-rigged vessel that ever came up to the city was the "Eliodoria," which arrived in March, 1849. Capt. R. Geitson here moored his bark, the Whiton, about the first of May; this was the first cargo of merchandise direct from the Atlantic coast. Ere mid-summer, there were as many as twenty vessels lying constantly at the levee. From June to September, there was a regular line of schooners running to and from San Francisco; and on these the U. S. Mail was carried once a week. The times of arrival and departure were about as uncertain as the payment of debts now is in California. The first craft that came up the river propelled by steam, was a small flat-bottomed affair, built at Benicia, by the company that came out in the "Edward Everett." She had no particular name but was usually called the Washington. As she came up, ripping the bosom of the placid waters as they slept in their beauty, she was hailed with cheers at every place where there was a tent or shanty; and having sent back a response, on she went, puffing and wheezing with all her might, with her little high-pressure engine. She reached this place on the 11th of August, a day and a half from Benicia—having "tied up" over night. She was immediately sold; and run, during the rest of the season, between this city and Vernon, when at last she was used up. The "Sacramento" was put on the river in September. She ran as far as New York, and there transferred her passengers to sail-vessels, the James L. Day and others. The "Mint" also made several trips on this river, in September and October; as did also some other steamers, of diminutive proportions, about which we cannot be precise. It was a great day when about the 20th of October, 1849, the McKim first touched at our landing. Speeches were made, cannon boomed, and shouts rent the air. A month later came the "Senator," with all her speed, pride and magnificence, and the hearts of the people were satisfied. Steam-craft of all sorts from that time have continued to multiply till their name is Legion." ITEMS.—The first Church of Christ, (Presbyterian,) was organized on the 10th September, 1849. Grace Church, (Episcopal,) was ordained about September, 1849. The first Baptist Church was organized in November, 1849. The M. E. Church was formed in October, 1849. The M. E. Church, South, was began about the month of July, 1850. Previous to that time, there was but one congregation in the city. Stated preaching was commenced as early as June, 1849. The meetings were sometimes held under cover and in new buildings, but more commonly beneath the shades of the lofty oaks and sycamores that then graced our city with their venerable presence, but have now disappeared forever.

VIEW OF THE LEVEE, SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA.

The accompanying engraving gives a very correct representation of that portion of Sacramento which lies along the bank of the river. The view was taken when the water was at a high stage, and it will be seen that steamboats and other shipping, are considerably higher than the buildings on the opposite side of Front street, as the wide avenue between the buildings and river is called. The levee, which is raised along the bank of the river, about four feet high, being wide enough on the top for a wagon road, is distinctly marked. Before the construction of this embankment, in February, 1850, the memorable freshet took place, which inundated the town, and for a time jeopardized its permanency. During the subsequent season, the Levee was built, at an expense to our citizens of over $200,000; since which time Sacramento has been in no more danger of an overflow than the city of New Orleans. The shipping lies below and above the city, and could not be embraced in the present view. Our space will admit a very brief enumeration of facts concerning this great inland mart of California. Sacramento City stands in about 38° 35', North Latitude, and 121° 21', West Longitude. It is about sixty miles above the mouth of the river Sacramento, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from San Francisco. The city plat was surveyed and laid off in January, 1849. The streets run at right angles, and are all eighty feet wide, except M street, which is the centre of the town plat, and one hundred feet in width. The first building was erected in January, 1849, which is still standing, being now three years old. Three or four other buildings were erected between that time and the last of the same year, the latter period being about the commencement of the magic growth of the city. On the 18th day of March, 1850, Sacramento City was duly incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. The first election under the new charter, was held on the first of April, 1850. In October, 1849, the population was about 2,000. In December, same year, it had increased to 3,500. The census of 1850 put the population at 7,000 permanent residents, and 3,000 transient people. We have no means of correctly estimating the present population. A new census of the State of California is provided for by an Act of the Legislature, to be taken during the present year. The present value of all the real estate in Sacramento City, according to the last assessment, is $3,763,970; personal property, $2,071,938; making a total of $5,835,808. Taxes collected during the present fiscal year, will be as follows: On real estate, $75,000; license tax, $60,000; harbor dues, $50,000; making the entire available revenue of the city $185,000. This estimate was furnished by the City Clerk, and is exclusive of all delinquences. The present indebtedness of the city is in the neighborhood of $400,000. The legitimate expenses of the municipal government does not exceed $80,000 per annum. During the continuance of the funding ordinance the expenses of government are limited to $100,000 per annum; the balance of the revenues of the city are set aside for paying off the public debt. Of the present citizens of Sacramento, many have succeeded in amassing considerable wealth, though property is distributed more equally among the mass, than in any of the older cities of the Union. The following list of the taxes paid by a few individuals, will give some idea of their wealth. Samuel Brannan, Esq. pays taxes this year, on real estate and personal property, to the amount of $1,800; P. B. Cornwall, Esq., pays $1,300; Ex-Gov. Burnett pays $1,000; Dr. Carpenter pays $1,000; B. J. Watson & Co., pay $1,000; Hon. Henry E. Robinson pays $800; Brown, Henry & Co. pay $700; H. A. Overton pays $700; and a great portion of our citizens are taxed for city purposes,—(the above list does not include the State Tax, paid by the same individuals.)—from three to five hundred dollars each.

CROSSING THE PLAINS.

MINERS PROSPECTING.

The toil and fatigue undergone by the Miner in quest of the golden deposits, are scarcely to be realized by those who have had no experience of life in the diggings. The lofty mountains which he climbs, the deep and dangerous gulches into which he descends,—exposed to hunger, the Indian and the wild beast,—all unite to make his existence full of interest and adventure.

COLOMA—EL DORADO COUNTY.

Places, like people, sometimes acquire a degree of historical prominence from no intrinsic merit within themselves, but owe their distinction to a connection with remarkable events. It is not so with the Capital of El Dorado; yet, despite its enchanting locality, its evident prosperity, and the imposing grandeur of mountain scenery encircling it, the fact that gold was first discovered here, has already elicited so much comment, that history leaves little else than to give a rude description. Co-lu-ma is the correct etymology of the word, and is of Indian derivation, signifying "beautiful vale." And well does it deserve the appellation, as, embosomed amid lofty mountains, whose granite battlements shelter it from the approach of winter, it enjoys a season of almost perennial spring, and ever decked with the rare and fragrant flowers peculiar to our clime.

A SENORITA.

The above gives a very good idea of a California Senorita, with characteristic costume, figure and complexion. In the old Spanish Missions, on certain church festival occasions, the ancient cathedrals are thronged with the descendants of the Castilian patriarchs of earlier times; around the altar, the floors are often seen covered with hundreds of kneeling senoritas, clad in their neat, simple costume, demeaning themselves with unaffected modesty and grace, worthy of admiration and respect.

INDIAN RANCHERIA—YABA CITY.

There is probably no Indian Settlement of any considerable size in California so well known as the Rancheira on Feather River, opposite the mouth of the Yuba. It contained a year ago, a population numbering over two hundred, which has continued gradually to grow less, and very soon the whole tribe are likely to seek a more remote location.—The Digger race is variously described by those who have written on the subject in this country. In seasons of war, they have been set down as brave and formidable enemies, and by their stratagems and success in escaping the hostile demonstrations directed against them, have given some coloring of truth to this view of their character; indeed, it might reflect upon the military achievements of the past year to draw a different conclusion. By those who judge of the native Indians, from observations of their appearance, manners and customs, when living in their rancherias, at peace with the whites, they are seldom esteemed other than meek, spiritless, undefensive, and altogether the most utterly worthless of the savages of America. That they are as treacherous or malignant as has been set forth, is not true; on the contrary, the wrongs and barbarities perpetrated upon them, have been only retaliated in the degree that their degradation both physical and mental, permitted.

The number of Indians in California, is reckoned from twenty thousand, upwards. In the northern part of the State, toward the Oregon border, they exhibit evidences of civilization in their way of living, and a knowledge and practise of some of the useful arts, besides being more brave and warlike than elsewhere. Their food is confined to acorns, game and fish. In the valley of the Sacramento they live in holes about five feet deep, roofed over in a conical shape, with a net work of wood and bark, covered with earth. Theft is the chief natural vice of the Diggers, besides their filthy and slothful habits. In the proximity of the whites they are perfectly docile, sluggish and indifferent, caring for nought but food and water, which they beg or barter for some servile labor. Had the Indians of the country been treated according to the wise Spanish policy observed by the Jesuits, the discord and animosity now generated between the races, would have been avoided. As it is, however, the disposal of the native tribes of the country has become one of the most embarrassing and vexatious questions of the day; the settlement of which threatens no ordinary political and social calamity

INDIAN RANCHERIA—YUBA CITY.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

It is to the genius and labor of this gentleman, that California is indebted for the extended series or engravings which have appeared during the last two years, illustrating many of the most interesting localities in the country, and principal events in her history. Among other works, Mr. Armstrong was engaged in Europe in illustrating Carter Hall's British Ballads, and the Abbotsford edition of the Waverly Novels. Most readers will recollect the Covenanter sitting by the hillside, for the novel of Old Mortality; Mr. Armstrong's engravings for the works above named, have been pronounced inferior to none ever executed on wood.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—In the progress of publishing the "Illustrated Times and Transcript," the favors received from Mr. Johnson, Daguerreotypist of Sacramento, have been frequent and important. Mr. Johnson was the first to establish the business in this city two years ago, and has prosecuted it ably and successfully to this period, where his pictures rank among the very best productions of the art in America. Mr. Johnson's rooms are on J street, between 3d and 4th.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, Mr. Johnson has established in connection with Mr. Shaw, at 297 Montgomery street, the Eureka Daguerrean Rooms, where the latter gentleman has gained a favorable distinction for the fidelity and beauty of his productions.

MR. TAYLOR.—This very skillful Joiner, whose shop and warehouse is situated on Third street in Sacramento city, has afforded valuable assistance to Mr. Armstrong and the publishers of the "Illustrated Times and Transcript." His ingenious and delicate workmanship has removed many difficulties in the progress of the undertaking, and deserves a high tribute of appreciation.

THE ILLUSTRATED PLACER TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT.

It is the purpose of the publishers of this Mammoth Pictorial, to issue the sheet henceforth at stated periods, during the year. Having surmounted the difficulties attending the first publication of a work of such magnitude, they will not be liable to be impeded again by similar delays and vexations The large number of engravings which are given in the Weekly Times and Transcript, enable the proprietors to furnish a Pictorial of the same character as the present one, at least quarterly, and they believe that the enterprise will receive the approbation and support of their patrons and the public of California.

VOL. 1...NO. 27. ILLUSTRATED PLACER TIMES & TRANSCRIPT. JANUARY, 1852.

THE SQUATTER RIOT.

The chain of circumstances which preceded the event represented in the engraving, can not be properly set forth without going more into detail than is now permitted. The agitation of the question of the title to the lands on which Sacramento City is located, commenced with its first settlement in 1849. Meetings were then held and a party organized, calling themselves "settlers." Under the belief that the sale of lots in this city was illegal, from the invalidity of Captain Sutter's claim, individuals had located in different parts of the town. By process of law, and sometimes by strength of numbers, such occupants were subsequently compelled to surrender their possession; and thus originated the animosities which became more and more aggravated until the unfortunate *emeute* of Wednesday, August the 14th,—a sketch of which is presented above. In the morning of the day on which the fatal collision occurred, a number of "settlers" had proceeded to the levee, for the purpose of regaining possession of a lot. They were deterred, however, from carrying out their object, and left the ground in a body, passing up into the city to the corner of J and Fourth street, and followed by a large and excited rowd. At this point they were met by Mayor Bigelow, who ordered them to give up their arms. Immediately several shots were fired on both sides, and the Mayor fell from his horse, severely wounded. Mr. J. W. Woodland was killed by a ball in the groin, and Mr. James Harper received a gun-shot wound in his hand. On the other side, Mr. Morgan received a ball in his neck, causing instant death; and Maloney, who acted as leader of the settlers, had his horse shot under him, and in a moment after fell dead, a ball having entered his head. Dr. Robinson was wounded in the lower part of his body. After this unnecessary and tragical issue, the contending parties ceased from forcible demonstrations on either side; and the course of the government of the United States in determining the disputed question, has been waited for with more patience and forbearance than is often observed where interests of so much magnitude have been held in an unrighteous and disastrous abeyance.

More about that Mariposa Mine.—The last paragraph that has turned up in regard to European speculations in California is found in a recent letter from a London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, which informs the public that a company has just been formed in London for the purpose of working a quartz vein in California, leased by Col. Fremont to Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco. The capital is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full upon allotment. One-third of the stock to be granted to Palmer, Cook & Co., in consideration for the assignment of the lease to the company; and the proceeds of the mine will also be subject to a royalty or reservation of one-sixth for Col. Fremont.

It is stated that when Col. Benton has completed his forthcoming memoirs he will join his family in California, instead of returning to Missouri.

We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest.

THE CHAIN GANG.

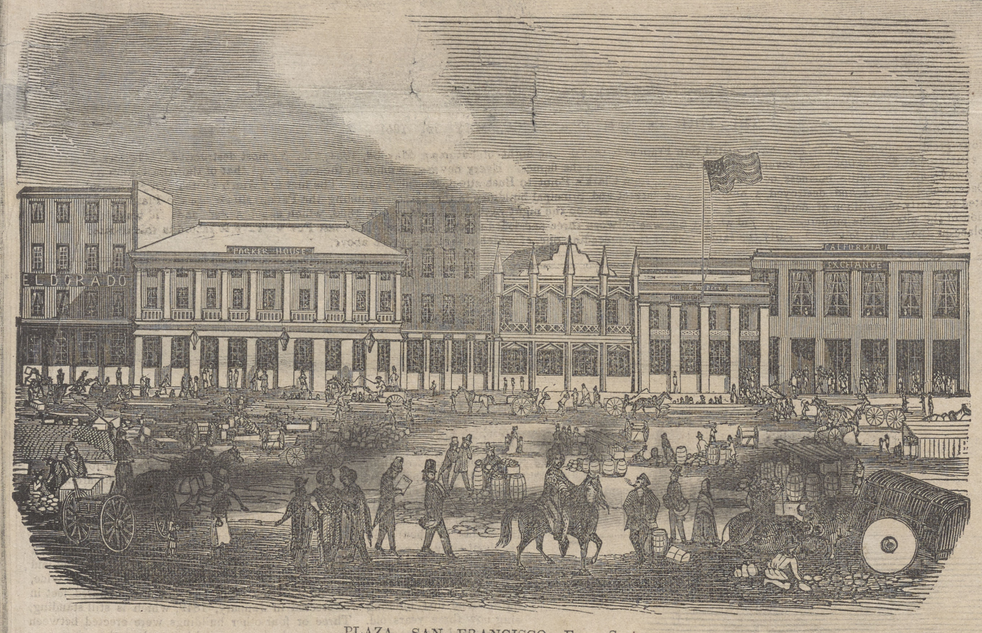
This "institution" has been confined in California, to San Francisco and Sacramento. It was founded at the former point in 1849, and several of the party called Hounds, were among the earliest to enter its ranks. Its existence was of short duration in Sacramento, the services of the prisoners being now engaged by Col. Hays, in brick making, near San Francisco. The Heads of a Murderer and a Thief, accompanying the sketch, are powerfully drawn, and reflect credit upon the genius of the artist, Mr. Charles Nahl, of Sacramento.

The Capitol at Washington.—The enlarged Capitol, according to the correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, will cost $5,000,000. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost at least twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much more. The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars.

The Boston Transcript, of the 24th October, says that Messrs. Adams & Co., of that city, deposited in the Bank of Commerce, at that date, $200.000 in gold, fresh from the mint. The deposits of this firm, in bullion, for the previous ten days, have amounted to over three-quarters of a million. On the 20th, the same firm deposited at the mint in Philadelphia, gold dust for coinage, valued at one million and a half of dollars.

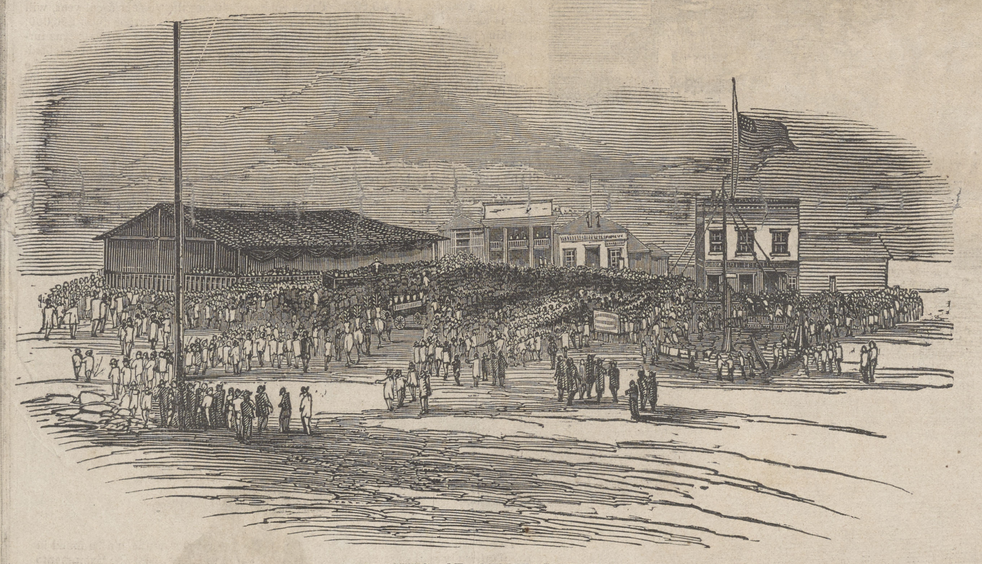
Another Human Specimen.—Gold is to be found in North Carolina as well as in California. A few miles from the village of Rutherfordton in that State, a short time since, a lump of gold was accidentally found by a Mr. Willis Bradley. It was about 2½ inches long, and one wide, and of irregular thickness, resembling, by a little stretch of the imagination, the form of a young lady, with her arms folded on her bosom. It presented the appearance of having been fluxed and partially polished. Its weight is 36¼ penny weights, and, what is unusual in large lumps, it is very fine gold, being worth nearly $1 to the pennyweight.

Portraits.—Artists of such talent as Messrs. Nahl & Wenderoth possess, should not fail to receive sufficient encouragement to warrant their stay in this city, and we learned with pleasure on a recent visit to their studio on Fourth street, that the number of orders they have recently received for paintings of various kinds has, induced them to forego the determination of removing to the Bay. An opportunity is now offered the citizens of Sacramento to gratify their taste for this exalted branch of the fine arts, in procuring pictures of such character as will constitute most pleasing mementos of early times in California. For admirable design and the most finished execution, Mr. Nahl and Mr. Wenderoth are equally distinguished, and their works, embracing a large scope of California incidents and scenery, are justly entitled to rank with the very best productions of the day. In the department of portrait painting, these artists have attained a no less degree of excellence. Their likenesses are strikingly correct, and possess that important recommendation as to price, which places a domestic luxury within the reach of the most moderate means. The miniatures taken by Messrs. N. & W. have been several times noticed, and are universally admired and commended. We believe that visitors to Sacramento as well as residents cannot fail to be pleased and rewarded by a visit to their rooms, which will enable them to judge for themselves how far the high praise bestowed upon their efforts is deserved.



PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO,—East Side.

The row of splendid structures shown in this sketch, were justly the pride of "San Francisco as it was," before the first visit of the devouring element which has so often laid waste the Bay city. The picture embraces the whole side of the square—beginning at the El Dorado, on the left; next is the Parker House, one of the principal hotels of the place, and on the site of which Mr. Maguire has recently erected his magnificent Theatre, the Jenny Lind. Adjoining this stands the Union, a costly and elegant brick structure, equalling in all its appointments the first hotels of America. The Crescent City is the next building, where Merchant street has since been opened. Proceeding to the right, is the Empire Saloon, and adjoining it the California Exchange, which with the El Dorado on the other corner, have alone withstood the several fiery scourges that have swept over this part of the city.



OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

The engraving represents the scene on the plaza of San Francisco, on Thursday, August 29th, 1850. The principal buildings seen in the back ground, are the Alta Office on the right, and the old Adobe on the west side of the square. The period of the sketch is during the delivery of the oration by Judge Heydenfeldt. An original Ode, composed by Mrs. Wills, of Louisiana, was then sung—all the ladies present joining in the performance. The Hearse was drawn by four white horses, appropriately caparisoned. Among the features of the procession, a party of one hundred and fifty Chinamen may be noted. The sailors from the harbor, the military, and the citizens generally, joined in the demonstration, to the number of several thousand.

YUBA CITY IN 1850.

Among the early speculations in town lots upon the upper waters of California, was that at Yuba, a location on Feather river, nearly opposite the mouth of the Yuba. The site of the town was chosen and the ground surveyed in the winter of 1849. A large number of lots were given away at that time, on condition that houses should be erected upon them, and in the succeeding spring there were nearly one hundred buildings in the place. Quite an exertion was made to divide the trade with Marysville, (one mile up the Yuba,) but the latter point having got the start, kept it, and finally scarcely a hotel or store was enabled to sustain itself, and the place became deserted except by the Diggers, who still occupied their rancheria, which had not been molested, while the buildings were going up on each side of it. A sketch of this Indian settlement is given in another portion of the paper. It occupies one of the most beautiful locations on Feather river, about eight miles above Hock Farm, the residence of Captain Sutter, and numbers a population of two hundred Indians. After the recent great fire in Marysville, the majority of the buildings in Yuba city were removed across the river, as was also the case with those erected at Eliza, a town laid out soon after Yuba city, about four miles below, and on the opposite side of Feather river. The latter place is completely deserted, and presents a striking contrast with the condition of affairs in the spring of 1850, when front lots on the river commanded one thousand dollars each. Vernon and Fremont, located a season before either Eliza or Yuba city, are fast going to decay, although at one time they contained a population of three hundred each, and a similar fate has attended almost every similar scheme of aggrandizement in California.

Wages.—Labor in the city, the country, and the placers, has become graduated to a rate which may be, at the present juncture, more definitely set forth, than has been permitted in the hitherto unsettled state of men and things in California.

Throughout the mines, with very few exceptions, the price paid per day, when parties board themselves, is five dollars, or one hundred dollars per month, if found. We do not believe but that a remuneration equal to what is here mentioned, may be obtained by any one who is willing to work, although there are some content with less, or not satisfied to take so little. Farmers, who are engaging hands for the season, pay the same prices as those already quoted. For mechanics, who can obtain in the towns and cities, wages vary from five to eight dollars per day, but a majority receive the smaller sum, and some have made engagements at $100 per month, board included. It will be seen from this scale that the ratio of remuneration between ordinary workmen and mechanics in the various branches of the useful arts, varies materially from that in the older states. In the state of New York, for instance, good men are employed in the avocations of farming, who receive only from 100 to 150 dollars a year, including their board and lodging. Artizans, however, who are mostly engaged by the day, will average three or four times an equivalent of the pay of farm hands. In California, while the former can realize from five to ten times the return accorded them in the Atlantic States, the labor of the mechanic is enhanced in a much less proportion.

Trades' unions, and working mens' associations have been undertaken here, to prevent the results of inordinate competition upon wages, but except in the case of printers, prices have failed to be sustained. The fact that heretofore, only the more provident and better paid classes have been able to come to this country, accounts for the greater proportion of mechanics, and the natural disposition of an artizan to prefer the pursuit with which he is most familiar, induces many to follow their trade, in preference to receiving larger pay for less congenial labor.

PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO,—West Side.

The Zinc building used at the time this sketch was taken; and still occupied as the Post Office, is seen on the left; the Justice's Court stands in the centre of the plate, next to it is the Circus, and on the right the Old Adobe, from a beam on the gable end of which, Jenkins was hung by the Vigilance Committee. In the foreground of the plate is a view of the Horse Market of San Francisco.

THE SQUATTER RIOTS IN SACRAMENTO CITY.

AUBURN.

Auburn is situated on the American river, forty-four miles in a northerly direction from Sacramento. The place was among the earliest settled of the mining towns in this region, and the placers in its vicinity have continued very productive, the principal lack being that of water, which in the dry season is scarcely to be had at all. The Bear river and Auburn Canal is now being constructed to remedy this difficulty, and is one of the largest works undertaken in the State. The water is to be brought a distance of twenty-five miles, over great inequalities of country, requiring no ordinary toil and perseverance to overcome. When this enterprise shall be completed, Auburn must rapidly increase in population and importance. The inhabitants now number about six hundred. Ophir lies four miles from Auburn, and is a town about the same size.

PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO,—South Side.

The buildings given in this sketch, are the old City Hotel, on the left; the American, adjoining, and next the Paint shop, where the great May fire originated. The foreground affords a good idea of the appearance of the square, during the liveliest period of the day.

Humboldt Bay.

This has proved rather a slow place, considering the great ado that was made a year or two ago about the "second best harbor on the Pacific," and all the grand *givings out* as to the certain destiny of Eureka, Humboldt, Uniontown and of whatever other cities may have been then laid out on the newly explored coast.

Of the places we have mentioned, Uniontown is the only one which now retains much more than "a local habitation and a name." If Eureka and Humboldt have between them a dozen houses and as many inhabitants it would be idle speculation to estimate their probable continuance on a spot which only the wildest projective fancies could have selected as the site of future cities.

Uniontown alone has retained a population of about one hundred, among which are several families permanently located. The country around is productive, and the climate genial.—The Eel River Valley below the Southern extremity of the Bay is also filling up with families.

Trinidad, upon the roadstead of that name, contains about half as many people as Uniontown, and has little or nothing to sustain it. The difficulties of transit over the Coast Range from all these places to the mines precludes their being of any commercial importance at least for a considerable period to come. The opinion is at present entertained that what supplies are carried from the sea coast will be landed on the Umqua river, from which a good wagon road is opened to the placers on the Klamath and Trinity.

Bucksport is the name of a new locality lying between Humboldt and Eureka, and which a friend who has lately come down, informs us will likely be preferred as the principal port for the vessels that may trade in the Bay. The landing is said to be the best on the shore, and we have reason to suppose that this will be *the* place one of these days. It appears that the spot was taken up more than a year ago by Mr. Buck, whose claim being contested by the founders of the towns on either side, an arrangement was made by which he was allowed his possession on the promise that he would not have a town laid out within a year. That period has expired and now Mr. Buck is in the market with a fresh supply of lots at prices perfectly acceptable to those who have the necessary amount of money, faith and patience, to bide the good time that's always coming.

YUBA CITY.

Salubrity of Sacramento.—Among the recent arrivals by steamers from Panama, it has been observed that large numbers of passengers have been landed sick, and some in a state of extreme debility, from the effects of the fever of the Isthmus, which rendered their recovery almost impossible. Of such as were strong enough to permit being brought to this city, all, or nearly all, have been speedily restored to health, and we hear of no case where anything but a favorable change has resulted, from the transition to a more equable climate than that of San Francisco. At this period of the year, the bracing airs of the morning are moderated as the day advances, and in the middle and after part of the day no temperature could be desired more genial or grateful. We have been told that one of our physicians has now quite a number of patients, who have been prostrated by the Panama fever, and were recommended to this place all of whom are rapidly improving, and express a desire that the advantages enjoyed by them may be known to others similarly situated. After the misgivings and false expressions that have been widely entertained with regard to this city, it is time, indeed, that the truth should be promulgated, in justice to the place itself, and for the benefit of such as are in need of a salubrious retreat. For the selection of a safe, pleasant, and altogether desirable family settlement, we truly believe that Sacramento offers advantages possessed by no other point in the state.

Life and Times of the Politicians.—The New York Day Book has authority for stating that Van Buren, is writing his Memoirs. His ruling passion is still strong—he is as *non-committal* as ever. They will not be committed to the press until after he is defunct.

Benton's Book is to be published as soon as ready for the press.

Buchanan is also said to be engaged upon his own biography.